

CLAIMS

1. A method of detecting thrombosis or the degree of thrombophilia, characterized by measuring a von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein thrombosis is selected from the group consisting of acute or chronic myeloid leukemia, acute promyelocytic leukemia, systemic lupus erythematosus, pulmonary embolism, cerebral infarction, veno-occlusive disease, acute lymphocytic leukemia, thrombotic microangiopathy, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, hemolytic uremic syndrome, and deep vein thrombosis.
3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the degree of thrombophilia is detected in a patient under a long-term treatment with dialysis accompanied by repeated shunt.
4. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein a decreased concentration of the von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease is used as an index, in comparison with that of healthy people.
5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease is immunologically measured using an antibody which specifically binds to the von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease, or a fragment of the antibody.
6. A kit for detecting thrombosis or the degree of thrombophilia, characterized by comprising an antibody which specifically binds to a von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease, or a fragment of the antibody.